

## KÁMEN



The castle of Kámen, originally built in the Gothic style, is situated on a granite rock rising above the village of the same name. It now houses a unique exhibition of motorcycles and period housing interiors of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The first owner of Kámen known by name was Nemír in 1316 and then in 1318 Zdik of the Tluksa family of Vokov. The castle was mentioned for the first time in 1356.

<http://hradkamen.pacov.info/>

## KOŠETICE

There are two manors in this village, one built in the Baroque style and the other in the Neo-Renaissance style, and the Chapel of St. Anne. In the forest off the village a Jewish cemetery is to be found, the oldest tombstones date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The experimental station of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute in Košetice observatory monitors quality of the environment on regional level.

[www.kosetice.cz](http://www.kosetice.cz)



## POČÁTKY

The Church of St. John the Baptist, originally built in the Gothic style, was later altered in the Baroque style. Počátky is the birthplace of the poet Otokar Březina, the house where he was born is now a museum. The town was mentioned for the first time in the 1280s.

[www.pocatky.cz](http://www.pocatky.cz)

## ŽIROVNICE

History of the town is connected with history of the chateau standing on the site of an earlier stone castle. Among the first owners of the castle in the 14<sup>th</sup> century were the Lords of Hradec, followed by the Lords of Ústí. In 1485 Žirovnice was gained by the Vencelík family of Vrchoviště, who had the castle renovated and decorated with fresco paintings, which are even today ranked among unique examples of the Czech national heritage. At present the castle is open to the public and used for cultural events. The Neo-Gothic Church of SS Philip and James is worth visiting, too.



[www.zirovnice.cz](http://www.zirovnice.cz)



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# PELHŘIMOV

and surroundings

## SIGHTS AND HISTORY

### PELHŘIMOV



Pelhřimov is an ideal place for history lovers. The centre of the town is an urban preservation area. Worth visiting is the large square, the chateau of the Lords of Říčany, remnants of the city walls, well-preserved gatehouses (Jihlavská Gatehouse, Rynářská Gatehouse, Solní Gatehouse), the Church of St. Vitus, the Church of St. Bartholomew, the Chapel of Our Lady of the Seven Dolours and cubist houses designed by architect Pavel Janák. The history of the towns goes back as far as 1144, when Pelhřimov passed for a few centuries to the hands of Prague bishops. In 1437 Pelhřimov was gained by Mikuláš Trčka of Lípa. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Říčanský family of Říčany became the new lords of Pelhřimov, but the town opposed them in long-lasting disputes resulting in exemption from serfdom in 1572. In 1596 Pelhřimov was granted the status of a royal town. After the fire of 1766 the houses were completely rebuilt, which gave the core of the town its Baroque appearance. The variety of styles of architecture represented in Pelhřimov gave rise to a discovery trail which will show you round all places of interest.

[www.pelhrimovsko.cz](http://www.pelhrimovsko.cz)

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## KAMENICE NAD LIPOU



In 1999 Kamenice Castle was taken over by Pražské umělecko-průmyslové muzeum (Museum of Applied Arts in Prague), in the park round the castle there is a monumental linden-tree. Other places of interest are the Church of All Saints and the square with a fountain in the French Imperial Style. Kamenice nad Lipou was mentioned for the first time as early as 1267. The first record owners of Kamenice were members of the Benešovi Family. Until 1623 Kamenice was alternately in possession of only ancient Czech houses. In 1831 the Kamenice estate was gained by baron Geymüller, a banker of Vienna, who had the castle renovated. In 1945 baron Geymüller, as a citizen of Switzerland, was expatriated to Austria. The castle then housed a sanatorium for children, but it closed in 1998.

[www.kamenicenl.cz](http://www.kamenicenl.cz)

## ČERVENÁ ŘEČICE



The dominating feature of the small town is the castle with Renaissance graffito paintings, in the inner court of which the traditional "Strawing" (making works of art from straw) is held. The name of the town can be first found in records in 1558. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century Červená Řečice was the centre of a large estate administered by Prague bishops, later archbishops. In 1378 the whole of the town was destroyed by fire. In 1415 the estate passed to secular lords. It is also the year when municipal books and the use of municipal seals were first mentioned. The Leskovec family of Leskovice became owners of Červená Řečice in 1497. In 1623 it returned to ecclesiastic lords thanks to archbishop Arnošt of Pardubice. Another great fire destroyed the town in 1669.

[www.cervenarecice.cz](http://www.cervenarecice.cz)

## ŽELIV



The landmark of Želiv is the Premonstratensian monastery and Gothic church rebuilt by G. Santini. History of the village is closely connected with history of the monastery. In 1141 King Vladislav II gave the estate of Želiv to Bishop of Prague, Ota. Not long after that a monastery of the Benedictine Order was founded here, headed by Reginard Métský, probably a Benedictine monk of Sázava. The first church dedicated to St. Peter was apparently built on the promontory between the Želivka and Trnávka rivers, on the site of the present graveyard Church of SS Peter and Paul with a Romanesque core.

[www.obeczelifv.cz](http://www.obeczelifv.cz)

## HORNÍ CEREKEV

The first surviving written record about the town dates back to 1361. However, there are no records as to the exact date of the beginning of Horní Cerekev. The original settlement was founded by a countryman called Líček and therefore it was first called Ličkovice after him. Later the settlement was renamed after a church built of wood. The dominant features of the town are the graveyard chapel of St. John the Baptist and the chateau, originally a castle, surrounded by water, and a legend has it that there was a connecting tunnel leading from there as far as Pláňava forest. The chateau was given its present-day appearance and the arcades were added in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is not open to the public. Among other places of interest in Horní Cerekev are the Church of the Annunciation to the Shepherds, the rectory, the Jewish cemetery and the old alley following the road to Pelhřimov, which is more than a hundred years old.

[www.hornicerekev.cz](http://www.hornicerekev.cz)



## BOŽEJOV

There is a manor standing on the site of an earlier fortress, nowadays used as a school building. The originally Gothic Church of St. George was rebuilt in the Gothic style. Off the village is the Baroque graveyard chapel of St. Anne from 1686 and a noteworthy alley of linden trees.

[www.bozejov.cz](http://www.bozejov.cz)

## NOVÁ CEREKEV

Among places worth seeing in Nová Cerekev are the synagogue, the local Baroque church and Jewish cemetery with the tombstone to A. Justiz, a native of the village and a Czech painter. The village of Nová Cerekev was founded probably in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

[www.novacerekev.cz](http://www.novacerekev.cz)

## LESKOVICE

The village was destroyed by the withdrawing German troops in 1945, as depicted on the cenotaph by sculptor J. Lukešová built to commemorate the victims of the tragedy. After World War II the village was rebuilt. In the place called "Na súdolích" some Celtic coins were found.